26. ODONTOTERMES OBESUS (RAMBUR) [TERMITIDAE: MACROTERMITINAE] AT 4500 FT. IN KUMAON HIMALAYAS

On 14 October 1962 in the course of geological exploration in the Binsar area of the Kumaon Himalayas (Almora District, Uttar Pradesh), I came across an active mound of the termite *Odontotermes obesus* (Rambur) at Siya village (4500 ft. alt.; c. 29° 40′ N., 79° 55′ E.); about 10 miles NE, of Binsar.

The mound made of brownish earth was about one metre high with a number of narrow buttresses all around. It was the sole mound seen by me in that area and was situated in a grassy patch on a hill-slope and near two small pine trees. The rock in that area is mostly ferruginous quartzite and pink slates. I collected from the mound some soldiers and workers which have been deposited in the Zoological Survey of India and were identified by Mr. O. B. Chhotani as Od. obesus.

I am informed that this is the common mound-building termite in the plains and foothills practically all over India, but its occurrence at the present high elevation is uncommon, though records from south India are available (Holmgren & Holmgren 1917, pp. 146-149) up to 4500 ft. in the Shevaroy Hills and 4600 ft. in the Bababudin Hills.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY, PATNA UNIVERSITY, PATNA, April 10, 1965.

GANPAT SINGH ROONWAL

27. STUDIES ON THE MORPHOLOGY AND TAXONOMY OF INDIAN BOSTRYCHIDAE VI. A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS BOSTRYCHOPSIS LESNE FROM INDIA (COLEOPTERA: BOSTRYCHIDAE)

(With one plate)

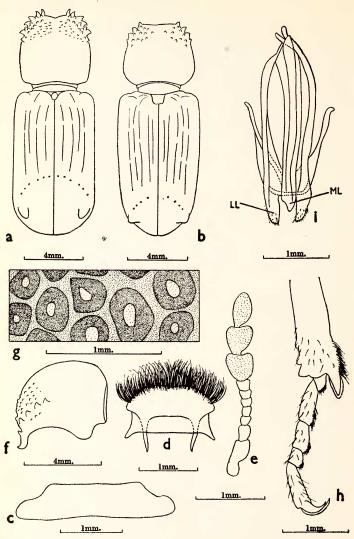
Bostrychopsis roonwali sp. nov.

MALE

Colour: Piceous; antennae, palpi, and tarsi fusco-piceous.

Head strongly convex, densely, finely punctate, with a narrow longitudinal line at middle and short, fine, longitudinal, parallel carinae on occiput, pubescence consisting of short, recumbent, whitish hair; clypeus convex, densely, coarsely punctate, densely clothed with short semi-recumbent, yellowish white hairs, arcuately emarginate anteriorly; clypeal suture depressed at middle, obscure at sides; labrum subtruncate





Bostrychopsis roonwali sp. nov.

a. Male, dorsal view; b. Female, dorsal view; c. Clypeus, dorsal view; d. Labrum, dorsal view; e. Antenna; f. Pronotum, side view; g. Elytral punctures; h. Hind tibia (a portion) and tarsus; i. Male genitalia, dorsal view: LL—lateral lobe; ML—median lobe